NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-THE NEW DRAMA

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Irving place. - Schillen's DRAMA, MARY STURET. FRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street and Sixth ave

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Broadway-SHAKSPEARE'S TRA WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 15th street. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.-CRIMSON SHIRLD, OF

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway .- THE DRAMA OF OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.-HUMPTY DUMPTY, GERMAN STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.

BRYANTS' OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway. - ETHIO-PIAN MINSTRELS, BURLESQUE, &c. - BARBER BLU. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 595 Broadway.—ETHIO PIAN ENTESTAINMENTS, SINGING, DANCING, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE 201 Bowery.-Comic

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway. THE GREAT OBI WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and

DODWORTH HALL, 806 Broadway.—THE CELEBRATED PIKE'S MUSIC HALL, 23d street, corner of Eighth avenue ... McEvoy's HIBERNICON.

IRVING HALL, Irving place .- FALLON'S STERROP-NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC ENTERTAINMENT.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, Seventh avenue.-THEO. MRS. P. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS-THE POST BOY, OR THE SERENADING PARTY. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.-

TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Monday, October 12, 1868

THE MEWS.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yes

terday evening, October 11. The Central Junta of government of Spain was universally recognized by the local revolutionary bodies. The Junta of Seville authorized foreigners to build a Protestant church in the city.

Mr. Burlingame's negotiations with Lord Stanley on the China treaty question are of a more friendly character on the part of the Secretary than was anticipated. Queen Victoria will receive the Chines Embassy about the 20th instant. The London journals are in sharp party criticism of the election plat forms laid down by Messrs. Gladstone and Disraeli. The semi-official papers of Paris say that France is bound to the treaty of Prague and that Prussia "must not depart" from its obligations.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The people in Havana are well informed of the progress of events in Spain, but no excitement has been apparent among them.
The passport system in Cuba is to be rigidly en-

forced and the United States Consul at Havana noti-ties Americans that, according to the decree of the Captain General, no one will be permitted to land

By the arrival of the steamer Guiding Star from Aspinwall we have advices from Lima, Peru, to September 22, and from Valparaiso, Chile, to September 16. The governments were still engaged in relieving the distress caused by the earthquake. Shocks were still felt to the 20th uit., and the sea along the coast was much agitated. Projects for building rallroads to the Audes were on foot. In Chile, Senor Mac-Kenna had entered libel suits against the Renocarril Charicari and Linterna del Diablo. There had been heavy rains about Valparaiso and some land slides which interrupted traffic, killed several horses and caused a general suspension of business. The sea was very rough and three launches were swamped. Fever was prevalent and many children were suffer

The United States Consul at Valnaraise Chile, in a report to the Secretary of State in relation to the earthquakes of August 13, states that the inhabitants along the coast depended in a great measure on the interior for fresh water, which was obtained by distillation, and have endured extreme suffering in consequence of the destruction of the distilling

Our Panama letter is dated October 3. The Constituent Assembly had met to form a new constitu tion. It immediately assumed the sovereignty until a new constitution could be formed, delegating the executive powers in the meantime to the acting President Corresso.

A correspondence between Governor Holden, of

North Carolina, and General Nelson S. Miles, commanding in that State is just published, and dis-closes the fact that numerous boxes of arms. Enfield. Henry and Spencer rifles, have recently been received in Newbern, Wilmington, Charlotte and other cities, and distributed secretly among the Ku Klux Klans and the Seymour and Blair clubs. Governor Holden says that the people were precipitated into rebellion in 1861, and he fears that similar steps are being taken now. He therefore asks for more troops at the points named and a hearty co-operation of the military with him in case a conflict should ensue between the civil authori ties and disaffected persons. General Miles agrees with the Governor in his premises and says many of the men receiving these arms are paroled prisoners who are under oath not to take up arms against the government. Military aid will be promptly fur-

The Internal Revenue Bureau has issued additional instructions in relation to the tax on distilled spirits. Stamps will be used to designate the tax paid and for other purposes will be used. No distillery will be permitted to operate until the distillery warehouse is established and a storekeeper for the same is ap pointed by the Commissioner. Distillag at night or during the absence of the storekeeper is pro hibited.

In the Camble poisoning case in Rockland county Margaret Wrinkler, the German domestic, con cluded her cross-examination. Dr. Bogert testifies that Margaret had been questioned by the prose cuting counsel in his presence outside the cour room, notwithstanding her testimony to the con trary. On the adjournment of the court Margaret was arrested on a charge of larceny.

General Getty, commanding the District of New Mexico, is charged by General Sherman with the duty of reclaiming from peonage and slavery the Navajoe Indian women and children in that Territory and Colorado who are said to be held in bondage some of them, it was stated in the debate in Congress United States army officers. The last session, by order is issued in accordance with a resolution of

Congress, approved last July.

The churches presented unusually brilliant pro grammes yesterday to crowded congregations, the

Episcopal churches especially being respiendent with bright lights in the persons of the eminent bishops who are at present in the city attending the General Episcopal Convention. Bishop Armitage, of Wisconsin, officiated at the Church of the Holy Light, on Broadway and Thirty-seventh street. Bishop Tuttle, of Utah, at St. Mark's Church, in Williamsburg; Bishop Whittle, of Virginia, at the Church of Atonement; Bishop Taibot, of Indiana, at Trinity Chapel, and Bishop Johns, of Virginia, at the Church S. H. Tyng, Jr., is the pastor. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached at Plymouth Church on "The Vir-tue of Self-denial." Rev. James O. Murray preached at Holy Trinity in behalf of the Midnight Mission. The Registry Boards in New York and Brooklyn

commence operations to-morrow.

The Working Women's Protective Union of this city have made a highly creditable semi-annual report. Employment has been found by the Union within the past six months for 1,862 persons, females from ten years of age up to seventy-eight, and over \$5,000 have been collected and expended for their support and the support of others while unemployed. which explains to the uninitiated multitudes operations of its numerous Boards, will be found term "Wall street" is universally used to denote speculation in gold or gambling in stocks, but both those branches of business have in a large measure been transferred to Broad street.

Our Fort Wallace correspondent furnishes a most graphic description of the fight between Col. Forsythe's band and the Indians, on Republican River. It is a mistake about Secretary Seward's going to

The Schleswig-Holstein Question-Danish Agitation and Remonstrances to Prussia.

The significant language in which the King of Denmark referred to the state of relations existing between his government and the Prussian Cabinet, relative to the unsettled condition of the political status and citizen allegiance of the Danish inhabitants of Schleswig-Holstein, during his speech delivered at the opening of the session of the Parliament in Copenhagen on the 5th inst., will divert public attention in some degree from Spain towards a very unattractive and intricate subject of European embarrassment, but one which is likely to constitute a prominent point of complication in the war tendencies which prevail in the Old World, more particularly as between North Germany and France. Speaking to the Danish legislators the King said :-"The negotiations with the Prussian government in the matter of Schleswig-Holstein has been thus far without result. It is the desire of Denmark to preserve peaceful relations By this expression his Majesty of Denmark

informed the surrounding peoples and Powers that Prussia has neglected or refused to observe and carry into effect the treaty concluded in Prague after the war with Austria, more especially ignoring articles four and five of the international document, by virtue of which the Danes resident in Schleswig were to be left free, after the disruption of the German Bund, to vote by citizen suffrage their future form of government: whether to be ruled by Denmark or incorporated under the flag of the North German Confederation. This neglect, or Cabinet evasion, of Prussia has kept the Danes in North Schleswig unsettled and agitated ever since the treaty of Prague was signed. They have now become impatient, and are active and direct in their efforts to bring the matter to an issue. Taking advantage of the occasion of the recent tour of the King of Prussia on the Elbe, the Schleswig-Holstein Danes waited by deputation on his Majesty in Altona, with the view of presenting him with an address calling his attention to the non-execution of the treaty of Prague, pointing out that it virtually accorded to them an opportunity of freeing themselves from "foreign dominion"-meaning the rule of Germany-and of "choosing their own government," and praying that he would take the compact were put in operation. King William refused to receive the members of the deputation, or even read the paper, and in a very short time subsequently we have from the Danish throne the important announcement that "it is the desire of Denmark to preserve peaceful relations with Prussia"-a sentence which leaves it to be inferred that Denmark finds it somewhat difficult to carry her friendly intentions into effect. The words, indeed, read very like those with which Napoleon heralded the war with Austria in his unexpected address to Baros Hubner at the Tuileries on New Year's Day of 1859, when he said :- "I regret that our relations with your government are not so good as they were; but I request you to tell the Emperor my persona feelings for him have not changed." Magenta and Solferino and the "liberation" of Lombardy followed from this apparently simple expression-facts which render it useful to observe what effect will be produced, at a moment of practical and successful revolution in Spain, and during the daily extending tremor of a widespread agitation for popular franchises by the words of the King of

Denmark. Observant politicians in Europe entertain the belief that Napoleon hopes that the progress of his idea for the consolidation of the Latin peoples under the sway, more or less direct, of France, will be collaterally aided by the agitation of a "Scandinavian question" which may have the effect of detaching the inhabitants of the great northern peninsula-the Danes, Swedes and Norwegians-more and more from their sympathy with the Germans, and inducing them to look to the naval flag of the empire for encouragement, perhaps aid. Should the surmise prove correct this movement of the North Schleswig Danes for the fulfilment of the treaty of Prague by Prussia may be turned into a powerful leverage in his hands. Bonaparte claims that France is a faithful observer of treaties, and his system of foreign policy on the Continent is just now strictly hedged round with articles of this descriptionthe treaty of Paris, the treaty of Zurich and the treaty of Prague. By the treaty of Paris Turkey has been brought within the pale of European law and made amenable thereto, and Russia stopped in her "aggressions" by the Pruth; by the treaty of Zurich Austria is shut off from Lombardy and Venetia, and Italy from the line of the Tiber, while the treaty of Prague arrests Germany southward by the Main. The treaties of Paris and Zurich may be said to have settled the Eastern and Italian questions, France standing independent and, as claimed, magnanimous. The neglect or dislike of Prussia to carry out the terms of

door open to Napoleon, and one which may enable him to enter the field of war again as the champion of struggling peoples. Our cable telegrams from Paris report, indeed, the important fact that the French semi-official journals yesterday declared that "France is pledged to the treaty of Prague and that Prussia must not depart from the obligations of that compact." What if the North Schleswig Danes vote their freedom from "foreign dominion," leaving the treaty of Prague a dead letter? How will King William of Prussia act? How will Bismarck advise? Would the people be coerced of the Bourbons sealed in a moment by the voice of the Spaniards the latter experiment might prove dangerous-more particularly if France and Denmark insisted on their right of expression, and a French fleet of iron-clads appeared simultaneously in the Baltic. If the treaty of Prague is rendered nugatory or valueless by Prussia and North Germany crosses the Main, will the example apply in case of a French advance to the Rhine and Danish claims in the Baltic?

The late Lord Palmerston said that the Schleswig-Holstein question "cherished the embers of the flame of war in Europe," and the far-seeing British statesman may have been quite correct, almost prophetic, before his decease.

Financial and Commercial Prospects the Course of Gold.

There is a widespread conviction throughout the country that General Grant will be our next President, and many believe that this event will tend greatly to strengthen the public credit and impart an upward impetus to government securities and a downward one to gold. It is well, however, to moderate expectations in this respect; for it does not always follow that a political event, however auspiclous it may be in itself, will necessarily involve any important financial consequences. Moreover, anomalous as it may at first sight appear, a decline in gold always exerts a de pressing influence upon United States stocks in the home market, simply because it involves a reduction in the rate of interest which they bear in currency (six per cent in gold), with the latter at 150, being much more in green backs than with the same at 130. Moreover gold is dependent upon so many foreign and domestic financial and commercia influences that mere political events, unless of a disturbing character, are not calculated to greatly influence its course, which is always more sensitive to exciting than reassuring causes. Just now the speculators in gold are operating for a fall, in view of expected republican majorities in Pennsylvania and Grant's election; but they are overdoing the thing, and the result will be an upward reaction growing out of their own excessive sales and the undue depression resulting there-

Those who suppose that a rapid speculative decline in gold is a good sign of the times and beneficial to the public credit and the general interests of the country labor under a delusion. Gold has fluctuated widely up and down hundreds of times since the close of the war. but none but speculators in the Gold Room and elsewhere ever derived benefit from these fluctuations. The commercial community, on the other hand, suffered by them through unsettlement of values in which they resulted from time to time; and Gold Room, by the speculation it has fostered, has proved itself a grave public evil from the time it first had an existence. Hence we have advocated a much heavier tax on speculative gold sales than that at present collected, which is only one dollar on every ten thousand in currency value. In this way the evil of excessive speculation would be checked or the government would derive a large revenue from that unique institution the Gold Room, where a few men seek to control the price of that commodity and consequently to regulate the coin value of the greenback dollar to suit themselves.

The general trade of the country is a present and has been for some time past conducted on a very conservative basis, and there is an almost universal desire to avoid overtrading in any form. Hence collections have been made satisfactorily this fall all over the country, and particularly in the West, and this is favorable to continued commercial prosperity. Just prior to the Presidential election there will, according to past experience, be a lull in business of all kinds: but there will be nothing discouraging in this, and there has never of late years been a time when the mercantile community had less occasion to regard the present and prospective condition of affairs with anxiety than they have now. The currency has ceased to be a disturbing element since the suspension of contraction, and the monetary machinery of the country works smoothly except when, as in the case of the recent stringency at this centre, artificial means are employed by unscrupulous speculators to achieve a temporary object. On the whole the country is prosper ous, and with abundant crops we have no cause to indulge in gloomy forebodings with

regard to the future. THE WAY IT WORKS .- The Health Officer at Quarantine has resorted to all sorts of small tricks and devices for the purpose of crippling our marine news establishments in the upper and lower bays. He has issued orders to stop our reporters from boarding vessels; he has endeavored to prevent us from obtaining our packages from in-bound steamers; he has arrested and imprisoned our men for encroaching upon the waters that he chooses to call his quarantine, and he has thrown every obstacle that he and his subordinates could conceive in the way of our steam yachts in order to prevent us from obtaining the harbor news. To what extent he has been successful may be seen in the following reports of the arrivals on Saturday:-

The above shows a total of seventy-eight vessels reported by the HERALD steam yachts over the meagre labors of the Health Officer. This accounts for his weak attempts to drive us from the performance of a duty which we the treaty of Prague leaves, however, a wide have been successful in for over thirty years. business.

The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Com-

This company is rapidly extending its wires from East to West, and it is announced that they will be completed to Chicago during the present week. It is now in communication with all the Eastern States, and will soon connect with all the commercial centres of the country. It has already secured a profitable business, and it is now offering for sale that portion of its capital stock of five millions which has not been hitherto subscribed for, the object of the company being to employ the proceeds in the extension of the lines and the construcinto the German Confederation? With the fate tion of additional wires to meet its fast increasing business. The lines were opened for business about a year ago, and in a month afterwards they were employed to the extent of half their capacity, since which time there has been a steady growth of business. Thus the earnings were thirty per cent more in February than in January last, and twenty-one per cent more in April than in March. When in June the company built an extra wire between New York and Albany the receipts immediately responded to the change, and a large increase has invariably followed every addition to the capacity for transmitting messages, while for want of sufficient facilities the company is compelled to refuse business daily. As this has gone on increasing the company has been enabled to reduce its rates correspondingly, and it is estimated that with three times its present capacity for business its working expenses would not be increased more than ten per

cent. The same is also true of the Franklin and other connecting lines, all of which are doing a prosperous business, the latter growing with the growth of facilities for telegraphing, and the larger it is the more the percentage of expenditures is reduced and the more telegraph companies are enabled to reduce their charges to the public. It is, therefore, to its interest to encourage the construction of new lines by liberally patronizing them, and we are glad to find that while the Atlantic and Pacific wires are being extended due West other lines are being constructed from North to South, so that important additions to our telegraphic system are constantly being made, and within a very short time we shall have the most complete network of wires in the world, just as it is already by far the most extensive. Competition is the life of trade in telegraphic enterprise as well as business generally, and the public has reason to be gratified with the progress which is being made in increasing the telegraphic facilities at its disposal, East, West, North and South, between those great boundaries, the Atlantic and the Pacific.

Our Political Stump Orators on Financial Scarcely a speech has been made by the

stump orators during the political campaign this fall in which the subject of our national finances has not been the chief topic. Far more has been said about that than about reconstruction or anything else. This shows the vast importance of the question and that it is looming up in a manner to overshadow all other public questions very soon. But it is a lamentable fact that the political leaders of all parties are utterly ignorant and in the greatest muddle about that which all concede is the most important subject of the day. On one side we hear nothing but the old stale twaddle about paying the debt in greenbacks, and on the other nothing but the narrowminded theories of forcing specie payments, paying the bondholders in gold and raising the national credit abroad. There is not a comprehensive, statesmanlike idea in the whole of Fessenden's, down to Atkinson's, Tindall's and Hoffman's. They all get into a great muddle even as to the figures which are officially set forth by the Treasury Department or the heads of that department. Not that the Treasury officials are so clear in their own ideas or statements; on the contrary they know about as little as the politicians, and in their statements only make confusion worse confounded. Still the stump orators and the party press have not sense enough to analyze the subject to take simple facts and to draw general conclusions. The country now wants statesmen of large views on financial matters. But where shall we find them? At present we look in vain. It has been said that under great public necessities the right men come up-are brought out, so to speak, by the pressure of necessity. Let us hope that may be the case in this country, though such men are not seen yet; for our national finances have been brought into fearful confusion, and unless soon systematized and reduced to order the Treasury will become bankrupt and the burdens of the people be unbearable.

DELMAR FIRING UP AGAIN. - Delmar, the director of the Bureau of Statistics, is not to be put down by the radical organs and speakers. His damaging and in the main correct statement of the financial condition of the government, as brought about by the extravagance and mismanagement of Congress and the departments, which was lately published and which created a terrible howl in the radical camp, is now to be followed up by another official exhibit on the rate of taxation at present as compared with that before the war. He will show, we understand, that, whereas the rate in 1860, including federal, State, county and town taxes, was only four dollars and thirty-two cents a head for man, woman and child, the rate in 1868 is twentythree dollars a head-that is, the burden of taxation is over five times heavier now than eight years ago. Let us have the facts, Mr. Delmar, for they will be the strongest arguments before the people against radical misgovernment and in favor of a speedy change.

MINISTER JOHNSON GETTING ON .- Our Minister at the Court of St. James is unquestion ably popular with the English people. It is agreeable to learn that on an early day he is to be the guest of the Corporation of Liverpool. It is more agreeable to learn that he is making hopeful progress with the naturalization difficulty between the two countries. The two things taken together show that Mr. Johnson in striving to be agreeable is not forgetful of duty. We wish him success with his naturalization treaty. That settled we shall expect him to gird himself for the Alabama

Probable Results of the English Reform

While other European countries are arming, drilling and garrisoning, or, like Spain, in the agonies of revolution, England's interests are centred in the electoral canvass and the registration courts. The area of the House of Commons is the only battle field she expects to be engaged on. There, in truth, some of freedom's noblest victories and the triumphs of free trade have been won. Tired of the stale and worn out subjects of discussion, the real leaders of the reform movement-not the tories-are preparing for "fresh fields and pastures new" in legislation; and when the ratepaying clauses of the Reform bill have been abolished and freedom of election secured by the ballot (to whose expediency Mr. Gladstone has just become a convert) we may anticipate radical and rapid changes in the British form of government and constitution. Whether or not the crown itself will be suffered to retain the molety of power now left it is a question for time alone to settle. Though Shakspeare tells us of the divinity that doth hedge in a king, those who are living in our days and witnessing what passes around them can hardly be expected to reckon that among the divinest of his sayings. Mr. Horsman's electoral address, in which

he breaks ground on the question of an elective House of Lords, is one among many of the shadows of coming events that will soon show themselves. An hereditary House of Peers is a mediæval institution which, however appropriate it may have been to those days, is out of time and place in England in the last half of the nineteenth century. Proud, exclusive and conservative for selfish nurnoses only, it has opposed every movement for popular liberty, and would gladly, if it could, have kept the people in political serfdom. Some one has truly epigrammatized the British constitution as a democracy ruled by an aristocracy. Now that the democracy has learned and proved its superiority we shall find that aristocracy brought to kneel before the people it once trod on. The Entail laws, made by the lawmakers for their own advantage and the more permanent subjection of the people, will soon be swept from the statute book. Had Cobden lived he would have inaugurated, if necessary, another League with all its machinery to abolish these laws, whose destruction he considered hardly less necessary than that of the Corn laws themselves.

The Irish Church establishment abolished the abolition of the English Church establish ment will soon follow. The supporters of that establishment have invited this issue by adopting the suicidal policy of asserting that their existence was based on no better foundation than that of the Irish Church. If so, when the one perishes the other can expect no better fate. As to the Scotch Established Church, the people of Scotland, by founding the Free Kirk, which they have nobly endowed, have anticipated the doom of Parliament on its Erastian brother. Vote by ballot, life peerages, abolition of Entail laws and all church establishments, besides a thorough reform in the purchase system of the army, present abundant occupation for patriotism and ability. These and other measures little dreamed of will, we believe, be the results of England's last Reform bill,

Trouble in Pennsylvania

Somebody in Philadelphia supposes that there are too many naturalization papers in circulation in that city, and the court appealed to to overhaul the authorities pronounces that the superfluity must be due to the fact that the seal of the tribunal that issues the papers has been counterfeited. This is only a conjecture ; but it is held that on the strength of this condoubtful all votes offered on naturalization papers issued in September. This, it is estimated, will throw out ten thousand votes. How any one has reached the estimate on such an uncertain subject we cannot see, unless it is meant that there were ten thousand good papers issued in that month and that ten thousand persons fully entitled to vote will be deprived of their right because an uncertain number of other persons may endeavor to exercise a right they are not entitled to. This question of counterfeited papers is one full of difficulty. The inspectors have a duty on the one hand to defend the rights of the mass of undoubted voters and see that they are not practically deprived of their votes by the balance of an unauthorized illegal vote; but it is assuming a very dangerous power to throw out any vote properly offered, on the slim pretence that it may be a cheat. If this power is to be taken, if votes are to be refused as doubtful on this, that or the other reason, or even pretext of party, it is obvious that the whole business of elections will become a farce.

RECOGNITION OF THE SPANISH REPUBLIC.-Spain moves directly toward a republic. The leaders of the recent movement are said to incline toward a reorganized monarchy, but to hold their views as absolutely subordinate to the popular will, to be ascertained at the polls. There can scarcely be a doubt that it the people are to pronounce they will pronounce for a republic. They cannot understand modified monarchy-monarchy with constitutional restrictions. They can only associate it with the form in which it has appeared under the Bourbons, and abhor it accordingly. The force with which the popular mind expresses its disgust of that government indicates the disposition to take the form the least like it. And this tendency, as moving the people, will not be qualified by the cold, cautious and deliberate consideration of circumstances that might prevail in the minds of the leaders. We shall, therefore, in all probability, soon be called upon to recognize the Spanish republic as taking its place among nations, and there can be no reason whatever for delaying this friendly observance.

GERMANY IN A NEW LIGHT. -In view of probable insurrection in Cuba the German merchants and traders in that island have taken fright. This, however, is the least interesting part of the business. The great business houses of Germany whose interests are at stake in Cuba have petitioned the government to send out ships of war to Cuba in order that German property and German interests generally may be properly cared for in the event of insurrection breaking out. Nothing more clearly shows the new position which North Germany has taken in the community of

nations. In former times Germans abroad were as forlorn and helploss as Jews. Now they can fall back on a powerful and active government. It is thus seen that foreign as well as home necessities will come to the aid of Bismarck in his great and noble task of consolidating the German nationality.

The Finances.

We have within a recent period had four statements of the condition of the national finances put forward with more or less official authority, not one of which is in harmony either as to facts or inferences with the other three. The first was that of Mr. Wells, the Revenue Commissioner; the second that of Mr. Atkinson; the third that of Mr. Delmar, the Director of the Bureau of Statistics, and the fourth that of Mr. E. B. Washburne, the chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations. This last is intended as a refutation of the exaggerated estimates of Mr. Delmar, and is on the whole a more matter-of-fact and impartial exhibit than any of the others, and while it presents a much more satisfactory view of the present and future condition of the Treasury than Mr. Delmar's letter, it is free from the glaring exaggerations on the sanguine side which rendered Mr. Atkinson's statement about as worthless as Mr. Delmar's. Both of these statements were singularly ex parte, and were evidently designed to point a moral, politically speaking, rather than to show the real condition and probable course of our fiscal affairs. Mr. Washburne's statement is incomplete, however, while that of Mr. Wells was marked by the defects which distinguished that of Mr. Atkinson, who claims to have derived his inspiration from Mr. Wells' figures. We have, therefore, no reliable exhibit of the finances from any official or semi-official source, and the probability is that we shall not have one until after a change in the administration occurs and General Grant places an original-minded man, equal to the position, at the head of the Treasury. These four statements are so contradictory in their character that they leave the affairs of the Treasury in a greater fog than they were before, and the public mind is confused by their conflicting assertions and estimates.

Mr. Washburne estimates the customs receipts for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June next at \$175,000,000, while Mr. Delmar estimates them at \$150,000,000. The former places the internal revenue receipts at \$160,000,000, while the latter would make them out to be only \$122,120,000. Mr. Washburne estimates the miscellaneous receipts at \$45,000,000, while Mr. Delmar makes them out to be \$7,500,000; but he also allows for \$42,000,000 of Treasurer's receipts, which is an item not included in Mr. Washburne's account. Here, then, have a difference of \$43,380,000 between the two in the amount of the public income. Mr. Washburne estimates the expenditures for the fiscal year at \$303,262,365, while Mr. Delmar, without including the Post Office deficiency of \$6,100,000, fixes them at \$475,959,202-an exactness of calculation which would seem to lay claim to accuracy. Thus, while the former looks for a surplus of \$66,737,635, the latter contends that there will be a deficit if none of the expenditures enumerated in his schedule are deferred, of \$154,339,202. The difference between the two estimates is consequently \$221,076,837. When doctors disagree so widely who is to decide, and what confidence can the public be expected to place in their statements? Our opinion is that the truth lies between the two extremes, and that there will be neither the enormous deficiency predicted on the one hand nor the surplus on the other at the end of the fiscal a much smaller one than Mr. Delmar would lead us to expect, and all these statisticians will prove to be at fault.

Solution of the Indian Difficulty.

The Indian Commission has concluded its labors with a series of recommendations so good that if they are accepted and acted upon we may confidently look forward to the end of all this chronic annual excitement and horror of Indian butchery and war. The main thought is the disintegration of the Indians, the adoption of a policy that shall refuse in future to recognize their independent tribal existence, so far as such refusal may be consistent with actual treaties. Here would be at once an end to the strange anomaly that we cultivate the wars we deprecate, foster and keep alive the nuisance that annoys us. The Indians, compelled to live on their reservations, coming into relation with the government as individuals and not as tribes, would acquire the idea of a personal responsibility, the first fact of civilization; and if they went no further. if they could not become civilized, indeed, they would melt away. Either result would be sat isfactory. Another recommendation is that the care of the Indians be changed from the Department of the Interior to that of Wara practical necessity, if we are to save ourselves the reproach of being more faithless than the Indians themselves.

THE "BOYS QUESTION" IN THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.-From such a gathering of talent and grace as that now to be seen in Trinity chapel from day to day we certainly had a right to expect both wisdom and dignity. It does appear as if we were to have neither the one nor the other. Surely our clerical friends forget that the eyes of the world are upon them. Surely there must be something sadly wrong when the consciences of brethren are troubled by "our little boys in their customary dresses" taking part in the choral service. Which, we are tempted to ask, are the real boys-the babies in the case—the big ones in the surplices or the little ones in the surplices? We submit this question to the Convention.

SALE AT FITZGREENE HALLECK'S LIBRARY.

Among the collection of paintings, engravings and pooks belonging to the late poet, and be sold at Clinton Hall this evening, is his earliest copy of Burns and Campbell, with his autograph, written when he was fourteen years of age; a copy of Coleridge, containing notes and an original poem in Halleck's handwriting; a little volume of poem in Halleck's handwriting; a little volume of biography, and a "Life of Astor," by Parton, containing the millionnaire" autograph; a complete set of all the editions of Halleck's poems ever pub-lished, and a scrap book containing the portraits and autograph letters of several hundred of the most distinguished of American diferary men of the nineteenth century. This valuable volume also con-tains an unpublished translation from the Italian in the dainty calligraphy of the late poet.